# Oceana County 4-H Horse and Pony Project Notebook Level 2 - 2020

	PICTURE OF YOUTH AND HORSE
Name:	
Horses Name:	
4-H Age:	Years in Project:
Name of Club:	Years in Club:

### JUDGE'S SCORE/COMMENT SHEET

(PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE THIS SHEET. PLACE IT AT THE FRONT OF YOUR BOOK, TAPE IT TO THE INSIDE FRONT COVER. DO NOT PUT IT IN A SHEET PROTECTOR). This sheet must be keep free to the judge to write their comments.

This sheet should help each junior market member understand their ribbon placing.

A.	Specific educational value or worth
	All questions were answered completely
	All calculations were correct
	Calculations were incorrect
	Questions were not completely answered
	Questions were not answered (missed questions)
В. <b>No</b>	tebook contains all project records
	Notebook contained all project records and were fully completed
	Notebook contained additional project related information (research materials etc.)
	Project records were incomplete
	There was no additional project related information
C. Ad	ccuracy, neatness and general appearance
	Notebook was neat in appearance (typed/hand printed)
	Notebook pages were clean and stain free
	Notebook pages were in order and complete
	Notebook pages were out of order and missing pages
	Notebook was difficult to read and messy
	Notebook had wrinkled and stained pages
Other	Comments:

### Horse Project Objectives and Record Keeping

- 1. Develop desirable work habits, sportsmanship, and the ability to cooperate and express ideas through participation in projects, discussions, method demonstrations, judging teams, and exhibits.
- 2. Develop responsibility, leadership, citizenship, and decision-making skills
- 3. Learn to know and select a good saddle horse
- 4. Learn to care for horses properly
- 5. Develop knowledge of safety precautions to prevent injury to yourself, others, and your mount
- 6. Learn to ride
- 7. Learn to train and handle horses
- 8. Gain knowledge of major breeds, colors, gaits, and safety
- 9. Experience the pride of working with a horse or pony and being responsible for its management
- 10. Develop an appreciation of horseback riding as a healthy and wholesome form of recreation
- 11. Learn skills in horsemanship and gain an understanding of the business of breeding, raising, and training horses
- 12. Acquire information on the opportunities available for careers working with horses.
- 13. Learn the importance of the horse industry to the local, state, and national economies.

This record book is part of your Level 2 Horse Project. By keeping records up-to-date you will be able to see how much progress you make as you set goals and work to accomplish them. Write or type neatly and clearly. Please keep the pages in order. Feel free to add extra pages at the end of your notebook. Pictures are a required part of your notebook. Taking pictures of your project animal throughout the project will indicate how your animal has grown and developed. Add pictures to your notebook on a separate piece of paper.

### **Let's Meet your Horse/Pony**

What is the breed & gender of your horse/por	ny?			
Vhat color is your horse/pony? Does it have any distinctive markings or scars?				
What is the age of your horse/pony?				
What is the height of your horse/pony in hand	ds?			
What is the weight of your horse/pony? (refer	to diagram below, show all work)			
	The weight equation is as follows: (HG² x BL) ÷ 330 = W			
Point of Buttocks	HG= Horse's Heart Girth in Inches BL= Horse's Body Length in Inches from point of shoulder to point of buttocks W= Horse's Weight in Pounds			
Point of Shoulder  Body Length (inches)	(² X) ÷ 330 =lbs.			
How long have you owned, leased or borrow.  Do you keep your horse/pony at home or is it	boarded?			
What are your responsibilities for caring for your ho	rse/pony? Do you have to feed it or clean the stall? How often?			

What are your goals for working with your project horse and 4-H this year? Use complete sentences.			
Horse Identification			
Using reference resources, describe the five Major	Variations to Coat Colors.		
Dun (Buckskin)			
CroylGroy			
Gray/Grey			
Palomino			
Roan			
Dinto			
Pinto			
Horse Robaviors			
Horse Behaviors  Match the behaviors with the appropriate emotion by placing the co	rrect letters in next to each emotion box		
A) Nose stretched out soft look in eye	INTERESTED		

A) Nose stretched out, soft look in eye	INTERESTED
B) Head dropped, ears drooped, sluggish movement	AGGRESSIVE
C) Head lowered, quiet expression	FRIENDLY
D) Tight Muscles, worried expression	ANGRY
E) Ears pinned back, rapidly swishing tail	TENSE
F) Ears pricked forward and looking intently	IGNORING
G) Teeth bared, ears pinned back, charging a horse or person	TIRED
H) Looking away	RELAXED

### **Equipment**

Name three (3) tools you use to groom your horse/pon	y and explain the function of each tool.
1	
2	
3	
What equipment did you purchase <b>this year</b> to use for costs:	feeding, cleaning and bedding? Make a list including
What equipment did you purchase <b>this year</b> to use for including costs:	working with or riding your horse/pony? Make a list
Make a list of any other equipment you use or have:	
Helmet Fitti	ing Guidelines
Answer the following Source: Jenifer Nadeau, Equine Extension Specialist, University of Conn.	g <b>true/false</b> statements.  necticut, and Betsy Greene, Equine Extension Specialist, University of Vermont
The helmet should fit snugly, but not pinch the head. Check by rocking the helmet forward and backward on the head, and the	The chin strap should be snug under the chin when buckled. Loose hanging straps can be a cause for more injury.
eyebrows should move up and down with the helmet.  The helmet should sit 2-3 inches above the	If the rider puts their head in an "upside down" position, the helmet should not stay on without the chin strap buckled.
eyebrows.  The side straps should meet just above and in front of the earlobes.	The back harness needs to be snug enough to prevent the helmet from moving forward.

#### **EVENT FACILITY BIOSECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT**

Horse shows and fairs are events where animals from many locations come together for an extended period of time. Biosecurity refers to measures taken to prevent the introduction and spread of new disease agents into a herd. While disease risk cannot be completely eliminated from an equine event, show and event organizers can conduct a biosecurity risk assessment of the event facilities and horse handling practices. An evaluation will help identify potential risks and can help determine what measures to take in an Infectious Disease Control Plan to address the risk areas of concern.

# **LABEL** the level of Biosecurity Risk for each of the columns below. Each of the 4 charts will have:

### a MINIMAL Biosecurity Risk, a MEDIUM Security Risk, and a HIGH Security Risk column.

STALLS			
Number of Stalls	Some Extra Stalls	Twice the number of stalls needed	Exact number of stalls
Walls	Half Walls	Solid	Bars
Material	Treated Wood (non-porous)	Metal	Untreated wood (porous)
Assignment of Stalls	Grouped by owner/trainer—no separation between owner/trainers	Grouped by owner/trainer with separation between owner/trainers	Random assignments with no attention to geographic origin
FEED and WATER			
Feed Storage	Hay and open feed bags in uncovered aisle ways	Secure storage stall with open feed bags and uncovered hay	Covered hay and sealed containers for feed kept in a separate secure stall
Water Sources	Communal water area	Stream or large water source	Only individual water buckets in use
Separation of Feed and Manure Handling Equipment	Feed, hay and manure handling equipment stored together	Limited separation of feed and manure handling equipment	Complete separation of feed and manure handling equipment
HORSE COMINGLING AREA			
Exercise/Warm Up Area	No shared exercise areas: all horses exercise independently	Shared exercise area with direct horse-to-horse contact	Shared exercise area with minimal possible direct horse-to-horse contact
Competition Area	No shared competition areas—all horses compete independently	Shared competition area with direct horse-to-horse contact	Shared competition area with minimal horse-to- horse contact
PARKING			
Trailer	Shared parking, but separate from visitor access	Unrestricted parking next to horse barns and accessible by visitors	Restricted trailer parking, monitored and separate from barn area and not accessible by visitors.
Exhibitor	Shared parking, but separate from visitor parking	Unrestricted Parking	Restricted exhibitor parking, monitored and separate from barn and visitor parking
		T	

Lbs. / week

weeks

How much does your hay cost? \$\_

### **Feed and Water**

### **Grain**

What kind of gra	in does your hors	e/pony eat?		
 Lbs./ day	_ X <b>7</b>	= Lbs. / week	÷ Lbs. bags	= Bags/week
Lbs. / week	_ X <b>52</b> weeks/ year	= Lbs. / year	÷ Lbs. bag	= Bags/ year
	How muc	h does your grain cost?	<b>\$</b> per bag	
		<u>Hay</u>		
What kind of hay	does your horse/	oony eat?		
an average bale bale per day. Ex	weighs. Then gue cample, if it eats ¼	ess at what portion of	f a bale the horse/pon ould multiply .25 times	u must find out how much by eats, like ¼ or ½ a s your bale weight and
Lbs. / day	x <b>7</b> aays / week	= Lbs. / week	÷= Weight of Bale	Bales/ week

If you feed big bales, you need to ask the farmer how much on average a bale weighs <u>or</u> the small bale equivalent. Divide by the number of horses eating the bale and how long it takes them to consume it. Example, it takes 3 horses 5 days to eat a 1500 lb. bale.  $1500 \div 3$  horses = 500 lbs. per week  $\div 5$  days = 100 lbs. per horse per week  $\div 3$  horses = 33.3 lbs. per horse per day. Plug this number into the formula.

Lbs. / year

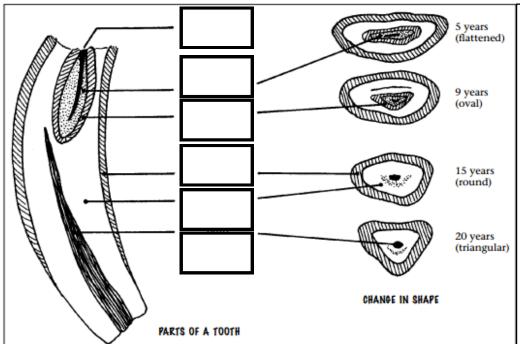
Weight of Bale

Bales/ year

per bale

### **Pasture**

If your horse is on pasture (with no supplemental hay) explain what kind of stuff grows out there and how many hours per day the horse is on pasture. Example; is it mostly grass or does it have some clover or alfalfa in it?
<u>Supplements</u>
Including salt, do you feed your horse/pony supplements? What kind and what amount per day?
<u>De-worming</u>
List the products used to de-worm your horse/pony and how often he receives it.



# IDENTIFY THE PARTS OF THE TOOTH

- A. Cement
- **B. Central Enamel**
- C. Cup
- D. Enamel
- E. Ivory
- F. Pulp

What to look for when aging teeth

- Birth–2 years: Number and wear of temporary incisors
- 3–5 years: Number of permanent incisors
- 6–8 years: Wear of lower incisors
- 9–11 years: Wear of upper incisors
- 12 years: Smooth surface (no cups)
- 10–20 years: Galvayne's groove
- Over 12 years: Shape of surface; angle of incidence

### **Vet Care**

Please li	st the name of your vet		
Please li	st the name of your farrier		
Please li	st the name of your equine dentist		
	Vaccine or Procedure	Date	
<u>-</u>	Tetanus		
-	Encephalitis E/W		
<u>-</u>	Flu		
-	Coggins Test		
-	Rhino		
-	West Nile		
-	Potomac Fever		
-	Rabies		
-	Strangles		
<u>-</u>	Teeth Floating		
	orse/pony being treated for a health cond and how it is treated. List medication am	dition or injury? Please explain what the co ounts and how often given.	ndition o
	explain how you would take your horse/pose/pony?	ony's temperature. What is the normal temp	erature

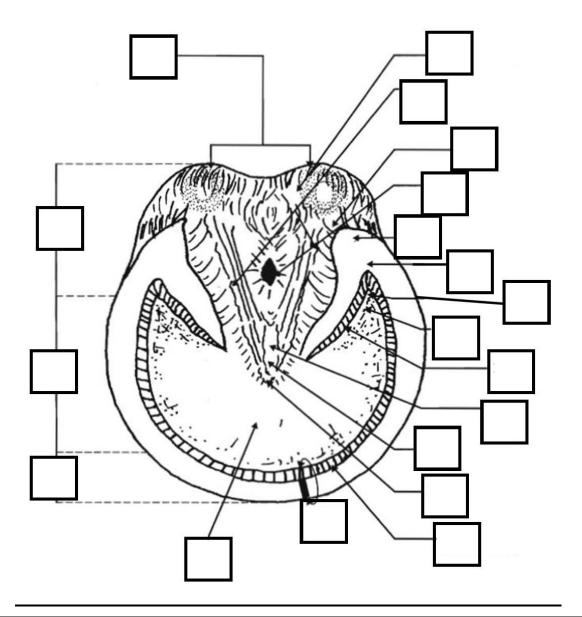
### **Farrier**

Make a list of dates when the farrier comes. Does your horse have any special hoof needs like corrective trimming or shoeing; maybe pads? Explain why this is needed. If you don't have a farrier, explain how your horse/pony gets hoof care.
<u>Training</u>
Do you or your hose/pony get any training or lessons? How often? Explain about any other ways you have furthered your education with your horse/pony.
Competitions
Please make a list of the shows or competitions that you have attended. Explain what kind and when they were. Add additional pages if needed.

### **Anatomy**

Please label the parts of the hoof by placing the correct letter in each box.

# Parts of the Hoof



- A) Angle of Wall
- D) Central Cleft of Frog
- **G)** Frog
- J) Heel of Frog
- M) Hoof Wall
- P) Seat of Corn

- B) Bar
- E) Center of Sole
- H) Heel
- K) Heel of Hoof Wall
- N) Point of Frog
- Q) Sole

- C) Buttress
- F) Collateral Clefts of Frog
- I) Heel Bulbs
- L) Heel of Sole
- O) Quarter
- R) Toe
- S) White Line

## **Hoof Care Record**

Doto	Horse's Name	Type of Hoof Care	Coot
Date	Horse's Name	(Example: front shoes, trim)	Cost
Evennle	Condu	All four feet trimmed, horse shoes pulled then	\$100.00
Example	Sandy	adjusted and reattached to front hooves	\$100.00
	l .		1

# **Riding & Training Record**

Month	Number of Days Riding/Training	Total Hours	Description of Activity
Example	8	18	Trail ride, practice over fences
January 2020			
February 2020			
March 2020			
April 2020			
May 2020			
June 2020			
July 2020			
August 2020			
,			
Total Number of Days Sp	ent Riding/Training		
Total Number of Hours S	pent Riding/Training		

### 4-H Story

There are many things to learn in 4-H. Mark each item that you have learned or improved on.

### I've learned or improved my ability to...

HEAD (Independence)	HANDS (Generosity)				
try something new	work with others				
set goals for myself	work in a group setting				
plan a project	work with adults				
keep myself organized	help others succeed				
keep track of finances	lead others				
keep records of my work	perform community service				
gain knowledge of my project	get past differences to reach a goal				
use resources wisely	make something with my hands				
run a meeting	using my efforts to make a difference				
solve a problem	taking initiative to start something on my own				
HEART (Belonging)	HEALTH (Mastery)				
give a public presentation	understand my strengths and weaknesses				
share my feelings or point of view	finish something I started				
being a part of a committee	accept change				
listen to others	take responsibility for myself				
respect another's opinion	stay healthy				
make new friends	deal with winning and losing				
stand up for others	be careful and practice safety				
appreciate others	understand the importance of my health				

The motto of 4-H is "learn by doing." Each year we learn something new by participating in a 4-H project.

Please write a story that explains:

- Horsemanship accomplishments you achieved this year.
- Skills you had difficulty with and how you did/could fix them.
- Goals you are setting for next year.

Other examples that you may consider writing about include: something that happened that was funny, sad, or exciting; challenges you faced and how you overcame them; who helped you with your project and how they contributed; things you are most proud of. Feel free to relate your 4-H experience to other parts of your life (school, home, family, friends, etc.).

Stories should be at least five sentences. Please attach additional pages.

### POINT SHEET FOR 4-H HORSE PROJECT

Name of Horse/4-H Event	Location	Date	Club Meeting	Non Club Point	Shows/ Camp	Leader/Extension Staff Signature
My 4-H Horse Club	Leader's House	2/3/20	X			
Asparagus Festival Parade	Downtown Hart	6/9/20		Х		

You need 10 total points earned in the following way, 6 meeting points (each meeting is worth 1 point), 1 point from either a OCHDC sponsored show or OCHDC horse clinic, and 3 non club points. This sheet is to be kept with your notebook and will be turned into the MSU Extension Office by the Monday before Fair, by 4:00p.m.